THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,

And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, R. I.

25 bbls N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.

For Sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Peter H. Clarke,

Merchant Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this place, in the above business, in the Store adjoining Mr. Mathew Cluff, where he will be happy to serve all those who may favor him with their patronage.

march 3. *Bt*

Fresh Garden Seed!

THE Subscriber has just received, a small assortment of

GARDEN SEED,

suitable for the season, which he can recommend to be good, as they are raised by an experienced horticulturist.

Early York } CABBAGES,
Drumhead }
Early Radish,
" London Leek,
" Carrot,
" Solid Cellery,
" Double Parsley,
" Brown Dutch Lettuce,
" Tennis Ball do.
" Hanover Turnip,
" Broad leaf Kale,
" Spinnach,
" Muskmellon, superior
" Six week Peas,
" Dwarf Marrowfat do.
" Blue Prussian,
" Snap Beans, bunch

And a variety of others.

Jas. Armistead.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24.

Blanks for sale at this office

STOLEN.

From my stable on the night of the 27th ult. a light SORREL HORSE, about common size, with a large blaze in the face; one of his hips (believed to be the left) has been dislocated when a colt, which is now perceptible. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend the thief and horse, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, if not injured.

JONATHAN SAWYER.

Pasquotank county, near Elizabeth-City.

march 3. *Bt*

Reduced Prices!

William Lyon, Tailor,

Takes this method to inform the public that he will in future execute work at the following *reduced prices*:

Making Frock and Dress Coats	$5 00
" *Short Cloth do.*	4 00
" *Summer or Homespun do.*	3 00

Pantaloons, Vests, &c. in proportion. And he assures his friends that he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24 *Tf*

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

New and Fashionable

CLOTHING STORE.

Hartshorns & Pickett,

Merchant Tailors,

Have taken the store opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Should clothes sold and made by them not fit, they can be returned and the money cheerfully refunded.

ON HAND,

An assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

Doubloons & Gold.

The highest premium will be given at COHEN'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, for DOUBLOONS—also for AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE GOLD.

Orders are received at COHEN'S OFFICE for TICKETS and SHARES in any of the Lotteries, and every information given *gratis*. DRAFTS on any of the NORTHERN CITIES can always be had in sums to suit purchasers, and most kinds of foreign *Bank Bills* exchanged on the most favorable terms.

Feb. 17. *Et*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,

1400 Bushels coarse Salt,

and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,

Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

W. BECKWITH

Has removed to Elizabeth-City, with the view to resume the Law Practice; he will attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, and expects to give his attention exclusively to his professional duties.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Advantages of stirring the soil.

"The azote [nitrogen] of the atmosphere, when air is confined interstices of the soil newly turned over by the plough or spade, contributes to the production of the nitrous acid by its union with the oxygen of the atmosphere, with which it was before only diffused, or with the much greater source of oxygen from the decomposing water of the soil. At the same time another part of the abundant azote combines with the hydrogen of the decomposing water of the soil, and produces ammonia, or volatile alkali; which contributes to the growth of vegetables many ways, as already described."—*Darwin's Phytologia*, x. 9.

This explains one of the benefits which result from frequently stirring the ground among the growing crops. Farmers of the old school cautiously avoid hoeing the crops in a dry time, and often carry the error so far, as to refrain extirpating weeds during a drought, under the idea that both operations dissipate the little moisture in the soil and that weeds are beneficial in protecting it from the intense rays of the sun. Science, as well as practice, has demonstrated, that crops are materially benefited by having the earth frequently stirred, with the plough, harrow, or cultivator, even in the dryest season, provided it is not uselessly raised in hills and ridges, and that the benefit is increased if the operation is performed while the dew is on the ground. Cabbages, tuta baga, &c. will grow better in a field, where this operation is frequently performed with a plough, &c. than in a better soil in a garden, where the hoe is less used. Curwen's experiments are conclusive as to the utility of frequent ploughings. He put cabbages on a few acres of stiff clay, and the plants had a very meagre appearance till he put the plough to work; but by the frequent use of this, in both directions of the field, the crop became astonishingly great, notwithstanding dry weather, and many of the cabbages weighed 50 lbs. Another well authenticated fact in point, took place 20 miles from me. A field had been worn out by tillage, and the proprietor gave a poor neighbor permission to try a crop upon it. As the latter was a day laborer, he had no time to plough except before sunrise. He persevered in this way until he got in a crop of wheat, which to the astonishment of the neighborhood, turned out very abundant in its product. This could be ascribed to no other cause than turning the soil repeatedly while the dew was upon it.

INDIAN CORN.

Remarks on Mr. Seabrook's Tasks, Nos. 1 and 2.

To have come to a just comparison of the relative productiveness of each part of the ear of corn, there should have been three tasks, as follows:

No. 1.	*No. 2.*	*No. 3.*
POINT.	MIDDLE.	BUT END
MIDDLE.	BUT-END	POINT.
BUT-END	POINT.	MIDDLE.

The point, middle, and but-end would then alternately have occupied an outside, to receive the benefit of air, so important to a correct estimate. Mr. Seabrook has continued the middle of the ear in the centre of each task, hence it has been excluded from its equal share of atmosphere. I imagine the upper left hand corner of task No. 1, was in a more favorable situation to receive the food for plants, than the lower right hand corner of task No. 2; or why did not each task produce the same quantity?

Was not the adjacent land better in that direction, or did the evening or the morning breezes come from thence?

Perhaps Mr. Seabrook's last experiments (vol. 2, p. 298,) have placed the point of the ear in the centre of his ground, and the but-end in the most fortunate situation. Experiments of this kind can be most correctly tested in the middle of a field, where all the parts are equally secluded from an undue proportion of the passing breezes. When Mr. Seabrook has looked over these remarks, and adverted to the probable local advantages of each part of the ear, he may, perhaps, see why the result of his two experiments are at war with each other.

It may not be amiss, whilst on the subject of experiments, to state, that, like Mr. Mercer (vol. 8, p. 323,) I have uniformly, for the last four years, planted no corn but such as I had carefully gathered (in baskets,) in the field, where two or more ears were on the same stalk; *I take none but the top ear.* I was led to this course by seeing a field many years since. It was so prolific (although I then lived in town,) that I inquired the cause, and was informed that such was the practice of its owner. It is well to remark that the top ear fills first, (I presume upon the same principle that buds on the tops of twigs first burst,) whether this circumstance conduces to bring it to earlier maturity, I pretend not to say. Last year some of my seed corn was planted by two of my neighbors. They report, unhesitatingly, that it is two weeks early, and more productive, than their favorite seed. It certainly shoots most abundantly; but the number of ears is in *some measure* regulated by the season; if it be very dry, the top ear may exhaost all that the stalk can afford; and if a wet season, two or three good ears are filled.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the North-Carolina Legislature, on the Resolutions of Georgia, relative to the Election of President and Vice-President of the United States. Presented in February, 1827.

The Committee, to whom was referred certain Resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the U. States, as in future to prevent, under any circumstances the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States—REPORT,

That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of responsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment, in any particular of so sacred an instrument as the Constitution of the U. States. But the circumstances attending the late Election of President, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shewn the ease with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently recur, and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two States, one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each Elector. This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State. A. and B. are candidates for the Presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electorial votes, A. has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes. In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much division; but B. obtains 44,000 votes and A. 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by electors, B. gains this State with 21 electoral votes; so that with 44,000 votes from the PEOPLE, he has 21 votes in the Electoral College, while A. with 120,000 votes of the people, has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case ought never to happen, neither should there be a possibility of its happening. Your committee are fully aware, that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless, where an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strengthened in this opinion, from the reflection, that the mode of amending the Constitution of the U. States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can be received, till agreed to by three fourths of the States; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interest, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that a salutary amendment should fail, than an evil one be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the U. States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much difference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each State, the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the U. States, from all electoral powers relative to the election of President and Vice President. Upon these principles, added to that of the people voting directly for President and Vice President, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the U. States, to elect a President and Vice President. These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz.: Electors shall be held throughout the U. States as heretofore, and the people entitled to vote, shall vote as heretofore, but not for Electors: they shall vote directly for President and Vice President, designating in their votes who shall be President, and who shall be Vice President.

The returning officers of all the States, shall transmit to the Governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for President and Vice President; and the Governor of each State, when he shall thus have received said list, shall, in the presence of the Heads of Departments of the State to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the State to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be divided by the number of Representatives and Senators the State is entitled to in the Congress of the U. States. The number of each candidate's votes for President and Vice President, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State, by the number of Senators and Representatives the State is entitled to; and as often as this number can be obtained, out of the number of votes given to A. B. or C. for President, or Vice President, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several States shall send the result of the election, each by a special messenger to the President of the Senate of the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the President of the Senate shall transmit to the

Governors of the several States, the result of the election; and should the Legislature of any State not be in session during the first week in January, the Governor of such State, shall call the Legislature to be in session in that week—and the Legislatures of the respective States throughout the Union, shall determine in the first week in January, (where an election has failed to be made by the people,) from the two candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, having the greatest number of votes, which shall be President, and which shall be Vice President. In this mode of election, each State shall have one vote, and the Members of the Legislature of each State shall give their votes by *ayes* and *noes*, as the names of the candidates are severally put to them; and in the event of a tie of the Legislature, then the candidate who had the greatest number of votes from the people, for President, shall be President; and the candidate having the greatest number of votes from the people, for Vice President, shall be Vice President.

In submitting this plan, your committee beg leave to say something in explanation. The States of the Union differ widely in the qualifications necessary for a voter. In Virginia, the freeholder alone is received; while in North-Carolina, every free citizen of 21 years of age, and has paid a public tax, is permitted to give his suffrage. This difference as to qualifications among the States, has not escaped the notice of your Committee; and although it has cost some trouble and reflection, they hope and believe all difficulty from that source has been removed.

The plan proposed, secures to each State in the Union, her full weight, according to population, let the qualifications necessary to entitle an individual to exercise the right of suffrage be what they may. To prove this, they submit the following proposition:

Suppose, in the election of a President and Vice President, North Carolina should give 100,000 votes; and that her Senators and Representatives in Congress, united, amount to 15 Divide (according to the plan proposed) 100,000 by 15, and the number obtained is 6,666 and a fraction. A. and B. are candidates for the Presidency. A. gets 62,000 votes, and B. gets 38,000. Now, divide the 62,000 votes given to A. by 6,666, and it will give A. 9 votes and a fraction—and the thirty eight thousand votes given to B. divided in the same way, will give him 5 votes and a fraction. This rule is certain and unerring—it shews the relative strength of the parties, preserves that of the States, and enables the people to vote directly for the two first officers of the nation.

It might here be asked of your Committee, what is to be done with the fractional parts of votes given to the candidates? They reply, add them up, and divide the aggregate by an *arbitrary number*, say 10,000. Is a reason required for this? They answer, an *arbitrary* number is indispensable, because, when throwing the fractional parts of votes from various States together, all differing in the number of votes they are entitled to in electing a President and Vice President, there must be some certain number fixed upon as a divider, which will as well apply to one State as another.

Your Committee again express the diffidence with which they offer their opinions to the Legislature, and should they be so fortunate as even to present a thought which may hereafter prove beneficial, it will be more than a compensation for the labour they have bestowed upon this subject. Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED MOORE,
Chairman.

SELECTED FOR THE STAR.

A Passionate Father's Remorse.

[CONTINUED.]

When I awoke up to a sense of what had passed around me, I saw the sweet countenance of my wife bent over me, with an expression of most anxious tenderness. She was wiping away the tears from her eyes, and a faint smile broke into her face as she perceived my returning sense.

I caught hold of her arm with a strong grasp, and lifted up my head; but my eyes looked for the body of my child—it was not there. 'Where is it?' I cried; 'where is the body of my murdered boy?' When I spoke the word 'murdered,' my wife shrieked—I was rushing out—she stopped me and said, 'He is not dead—he is alive.' My heart melted within me, and tears rained from my eyes. My wife led me to the chamber where they had laid my child. He was alive, if such a state could be called life. Still his eyelids were closed; still his cheeks, even his lips, were of a ghastly whiteness; still his limbs were cold and motionless. They had undressed him, and my mother sat in silent grief beside his bed. When I came near, she uncovered his fair chest, and placed my hand over his heart; I felt a thick and languid beating there, but the pulse of his wrists and temples was scarcely perceptible. My mother spoke to me: 'We have examined the poor child,' she said,' 'but we find no wound, no bruise, no marks of violence. Whence is this dreadful stupor? No one can answer me' 'I can answer you,' I said; 'no one can answer but myself. I am the murderer of the child—in my hellish rage I struck his blessed head.' I did not see the face of my wife or my mother—as I spoke, I hung my head; but I felt my wife's hand drop from me; I heard my mother's low, heart-breaking groan. I looked up and saw my wife—she stood before me like a marble figure, rather than a creature of life, yet her eyes were fixed on me, and her soul seemed to look out in their gaze. 'Oh my husband,' she cried out at length, 'I see plainly in your face what you suffer. Blessed God, have mercy on him! have mercy on him! he suffers more than we all. His punishment is greater than he can bear!' She flung her arms round my neck: she strove to press me nearer to her bosom, but I would have withdrawn myself from her embrace. 'Oh do not shame me thus,' I cried, 'remember, you *must* remember that you are a mother.' 'I cannot forget that I am a wife, my husband,' she replied, weeping. 'No, no, I feel for you, and I must feel *with* you in every sorrow How do I feel with you now, in this overwhelming affliction!' My mother had fallen on her knees when I declared my guilt; my wife drew me towards her; and rising up, she looked me in the face. 'Henry,' she said, in faikt a deep voice, 'I have been praying for you, for us all. My son, look not thus from me.' As she was speaking, the surgeon of my household, who had been absent when I first sent for him, entered the chamber. My kind mother turned from me, and went at once with him to the bed side of the child. I perceived her intention of preventing my encountering the surgeon. She would have concealed, at least for awhile, her son's disgrace; but I felt my horrid guilt too deeply to care about shame. Yet I could not choose but groan within me, to perceive the good man's stare, his retreating shudder, while I described minutely the particulars of my conduct towards my poor boy! I stood beside him as he examined the head of my child. I saw him cut away the rich curls, and he pointed out to me a slight swelling beneath them; but in vain did he strive to recover the lifeless form: his efforts were, as those of my wife and mother, had been, totally without success. For five days I sat by the bed side of my son, who remained, at first, still in that death-like stupor, but gradually a faint life-like animation stole over him; so gradually indeed that he opened not his eyes, until the evening of the fourth day, and even then he knew us not, and noticed nothing. Oh few can imagine what my feelings were! How my first faint hope lived, and died, and lived again, as the beating of his heart became more full and strong; as he first moved the small hand, which I held in mine, and made an effort, a feeble, and at first, fruitless effort to stretch out his limbs. After he had unclosed his eyes, he breathed with the soft and regular respiration of a healthy person; and then slept for many hours. It was about noon on the fifth day, that he awoke from that sleep. The sun had shone so full into the room, that I partly closed the shutters to shade his face. Some rays of sunshine pierced through the crevices of the shutters, and played upon the coverlet of his bed. My child's face was turned towards me, and I watched eagerly for the first gleam of expression there. He looked up, then around him, without turning his head My heart grew sick within me, as I beheld the smile which played over his face. He perceived the dancing sun-beam, and put his fingers softly into the streak of light, and took them away, and smiled again. I spoke to him, and took his hand in my own; but he had lost all memory of me, and saw nothing in *my* face to make him smile. He looked down on my trembling hand, and played with my fingers; and when he saw the ring I wore he played with that, while the same idiot smile came back to his vacant countenance. My mother now led me from the room. I no longer refused to go. I felt that it was fit that I should "commune with my own heart, and in my chamber, and be still." They judged rightly in leaving me to perfect solitude. The calm of my misery was a change like happiness to me. A deadness of every faculty, of all thought and feeling, fell on me like repose. When Jane came to me I had no thought to perceive her presence. She took my hands tenderly within hers, and sat down beside me on the floor. She lifted up my head from the boards, and supported it on her knees. I believe she spoke to me many times without my replying.

At last I heard her, and rose up at her entreaties. 'You are ill, your hands are burning, my beloved,' she said: 'Go to bed, I beseech you—you need rest." I did as she told me. She thought I slept that night, but the lids seemed tightened and drawn back from my burning eye-balls. All the next day I lay in the same hot and motionless state; I cannot call it repose.

For days I did not rise. I allowed myself to sink under the weight of my despair. I began to give up every idea of exertion.

My mother, one morning, came to my chamber, she sat down by my bed side, and spoke to me. I did not, could not, care to notice her who spoke to me.—My mother rose, and walked round to the other side of the bed, towards which my face was turned. There she stood, and spoke again solemnly. "Henry," she said, "I command you to rise. Dare you to disobey your mother? No more of this unmanly weakness. I must not speak in vain, I have not needed to command before. My son be yourself—Think of all the claims this life has upon you; or rather, think of the first high claim of Heaven, and let that teach you to think of other duties, and to perform them! Search your own heart. Probe it deeply. Shrink not. Know your real situation in all its bearings. Changed as it is, force it like a man; and seek the strength of God to support you. I speak the plain truth to you: your child is an idiot. You must answer to God for your crime. You will be executed by mankind for *your* hand struck the mind's life from him. These are harsh words, but you can bear them better than your own confused and agonizing thoughts. Rise up and meet your trial.—Tell me simply, that you obey me. I will believe you, for you never yet have broken your word to me." I replied immediately rising up & saying, "I do promise to obey you. Within this hour I will meet you, determined to know my duties, & to perform them by the help of God." Oh! with what a look did my noble mother regard me as I spoke. "God strengthen you, and bless you," she said; I cannot now trust myself to say more." Her voice was feeble and trembling now, her lip quivered, and a bright flush opened over her thin pale cheek: she bent down over me and kissed my forehead, and then departed.

Within an hour from the time my mother left me, I went forth from my chamber with a firm step, determined again to enter upon the performances of my long neglected duties. I had descended the last step of the grand staircase, when I heard a laugh in the hall beyond. I knew there was but one who could *then* laugh so wildly; and too well I knew the sound of the voice, which broke out in the tones of wild merriment ere the laugh ceased. For some moments my resolution forsook me. I caught hold of the balestrade to support my trembling limbs, and repressed with a violent effort the groans I felt bursting from my heart—I recovered myself, and walked into the hall. In the western oriel window, which is opposite the door by which I entered, sat my reverend mother: she lifted up her face from the large volume which lay on her knees, as my step sounded near: she smiled upon me, and looked down again without speaking—I passed on, but stopped again to gaze on those who now met my sight. In the centre of the hall stood my wife, leaning her cheek on her hand. She gazed on her son with a smile, but the tears all the while trickled down her face. Maurice was at her feet, the floor around him strewed over with playthings, the toys of his infancy, which he had for years thrown aside, but had discovered that very morning, and he turned from one to the other as if he saw them for the first time, and looked upon them all as treasures. An expression of rapturous silliness played over the boy's features; but, alas! tho' nothing but a fearful childishness was on his face, all the child like bloom and roundness of that face were gone. The boy now looked indeed older by many years. The smiles of his thin lips seemed to struggle vainly with languor and heaviness, his eyelids were half closed, his cheeks and lips colorless, his whole form wasted away. My wife came to me, and embraced me; but Maurice noticed me not for many minutes. He looked up at me then, and, rising from the ground, walked towards me. I dreaded that my mournful appearance would affright him, and I stood breathless with my fears. He surveyed me from head to foot, and came close to me, and looked up with pleased curiosity in my face, and then whistled as he walked back to his toys, whistled so loudly that the shrill sound seemed to pierce thro' my brain.

(To be continued.)

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is when she has in her countenance mildness; in her speech wisdom; in her behaviour modesty, and in her life virtue.—*Fenton's Epistles.*

It is stated as a curious fact, in a Pennsylvania paper, that no less than 8 bachelors live in a one story house, 18 by 22 feet, in Miffin county, in *perfect harmony*.

[*From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*]

LIBERIA.

"If this work be of man, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

In December, 1821, after various unsuccessful attempts in the preceding years at other points, a territory was purchased from the natives of Cape Mesurado, on the western coast of Africa, by the American Colonization Society. The object of the Society was, to found there a Colony of Free Blacks from the U. States; to provide all such as might wish to emigrate, with an asylum, whither they and their children might go and enjoy real liberty, and all the immunities, privileges and attributes of freemen. The scheme was immediately approved and embraced by a great number of our most distinguished citizens. Under their protection, and sustained by individual charity, the Colony grew apace. More emigrants were found than the society could send.

In its infancy, Liberia, like all similar establishments, had to endure many wants and dangers. She was reduced to the brink of destruction by unusual privations, and by diseases incident to a new settlement and foreign climate. In the moment of her greatest weakness, the natives jealous of her presence, fell upon her in numbers vastly superior to her own. But even then she was too powerful for such enemies. The multitude of the naked savages served only to augment their slaughter. They could not stand before the howitzer and 30 muskets of the colonists; but fled in every direction to the woods, abandoned their assaults, and resumed their desultory and harmless warefare, which they were soon glad to exchange for peace. Since that lesson, they have displayed or attempted no more hostility, and their confederacy has dissolved again into numerous and conflicting tribes. In their disunion and weakness, without arms or ammunition, they regard the Colony with respect and fear.

They have learned to admire its institutions from its strength and prosperity, and from the Christian charity and justice which its inhabitants exercise towards them in all their dealings. Docile and tractable in their nature, rather uncivilized than savages, having none of the ferocity and stubborness of the North-American Indian, they are anxious that their posterity should partake in the blessings which they behold; and 70 children, sent by their parents for that purpose, are now distributed among the families in the Colony, to be brought up as their own offspring, in the language and arts of civilized life and the Christian religion. Thus has Liberia already begun to realize the anticipated effect, of shedding the light of civilization and the Gospel on benighted Africa!

The Colony now contains, in the fifth year of its existence, about 500 inhabitants; who live in comfortable houses, and cultivate successfully, the rich fields that the Society bestow gratuitously on all who emigrate. They are are self governed; they elect their own officers of justice, of the militia, and of civil duties—their institutions are, in fine, a miniature of those of this Republic. We began less prosperously. The Territory has been much increased, both in size and value, by recent purchases; extending along the coast for 20 miles, and indefinitely into the interior. Monrovia, the principal settlement and capitol of Liberia, built on the high promontory of Mesurado, is defended by a militia of 90 men, well armed, and a strong fort of masonry, amply provided with cannon and ammunition. The commerce of this place has also surprisingly augmented. From the 1st of January to the 15th of June, of the year 1826, there were exported to New-England, Great Britain, Sierra Leone, France, the West Indies, Norfolk and Baltimore, dye woods and ivory to the amount of $43,980. The profits on this, to the exporters, will appear, in calculating the difference between the African market and those of Europe and America, to have been about $30,786—such a trade must be very lucrative.

Indeed, the prosperous condition of the colonoy is strongly displayed in the fact, that when the brig John, Capt. Clough, of Portland, Maine, arrived there in June or July last, her whole cargo worth $11,000, was disposed of in ten days; and every cent paid, for its laws do not allow the people to buy on credit.

It is with particular pleasure that we remark, that a brig is about to be despatched from this port to Liberia, by one of our wealthy and public spirited merchants, and that there is a probability of several respectable colored people availing themselves of the opportunity of emigrating. We trust that her trip may justify its repetition, and that those who depart may find all their hopes accomplished, in this world and in the next.—Packets ply four times a year between Portland and the Colony; and such an intercourse between it and this City would prove highly advantageous, in affording the means of emigration to those who wish to remove, by establishing a frequent and ready intercourse between the colonists and the coloured people here, by demonstrating the advantages of the scheme in a commercial view, and calling to it the attention of a generous, republican, and Christian public.

The great objects of the Society are, to convert and enlighten Africa, and compensate her for the torments we have inflicted; to improve the condition of the Free Blacks by transferring them, with their own consent, from this country, where they can never be but nominally free, to another where they shall be really so; to remove a mass of men, foreign to us, though among us, and both a discredit and a disadvantage; to abate the rigours of slavery, by withdrawing every pretext for harsh treatment, by opening a door to manumission, by making room for an increase of whites, who will destroy the value of compulsory labour, and by thus gradually diminishing the number of slaves and slave-holders, until liberation can be effected by purchase, or public opinion prevail as in the northern States against the crying evil.

This is a scheme for the philanthropist, the statesman, the patriot, the Christian. Though he may count (which I doubt,) its complete efficiency, the smallest degree of success should amply reward him for his labour and donations.

Commerce of the United States.

On Monday, in compliance with the provisions of the act of February 10, 1820, requiring accurate statements of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, to be made annually to Congress, the Secretary of Treasury made a Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. States, for the year ending September 30, 1826, accompanied with an explanatory letter from the Register of the Treasury. The report embraces—

1. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandize imported in the U. S from the first of October, 1825, to the 30th of September, 1826.
2. A summary statement of the same.
3. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
4. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
5. And 6 Summary statements of domestic and foreign articles exported.
7. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U States.
8. A statistical view of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States.
9. A statement of the Commerce and Navigation of each State and Territory, and
10. A statement of the tonnage which entered into, and departed from, the principal ports of the United States and the Lake ports.

From these statements it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have amounted to $84,974,477; of which amount $80,778,120 were imported in American vessels, and $4,196,357 in foreign vessels.

That the exports have during the same period, amounted to $77,595,322, of which $53,055,710 were of domestic, and $24,539,612 of foreign articles. That of the domestic articles $46,199,528 were exported in American vessels, and $6,856,182 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles $23,353,288 were exported in American vessels, and $1,185,624 in foreign vessels. That 942,206 tons of American shipping entered, and 958,012 cleared from the ports of the U. States, and that 105,654 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 99,417 cleared during the same period.

The Register of the Treasury states that the amount of register tonnage employed in the foreign trade on the 31st Dec. 1825 amounted to 700,788
that the enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to 657,809
that the tonnage of fishing vessels amounted to 64,424.

1,423,111

As appears by the annual statement of the District tonnage of the United States transmitted from this office on the 10th inst.

The Register further states that, in conformity to the 10th section of the act above referred to, the articles exported have been valued at their actual cost or the value they bore at the time of their exportation in the several ports from which they were exported, and that the articles imported were valued at their actual cost, or the value which they bore in the foreign port from which they were exported for importation into the U. S. at the time of such exportations free of any subsequent charges whatever.—[*Nat. Journal.*

MAXIM—Never be dependant on any person who you know to be of an overbearing disposition.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, March 10, 1827.

The Rev. A. HARREL, of the Methodist Church, expects to preach in the Court-House in this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

At an election held at the Court-House on Saturday last

Isaac N. Lamb, Esq. was chosen Police Magistrate, and

Charles Grice, Esq. Dr. Saml. Mathews, and Benj Sutton, Commissioners for this town for the ensuing year.

Justices of the Peace.—WM. S. HINTON, jr. WM. FRESHWATER and JAMES S. RELFE having been appointed by the Legislature of this State, Justices of the Peace for this county, went into Court, which has been sitting during the last week, and took the oath prescribed by law.

Asparagus.—We were presented on Thursday last, with a bunch of this fine vegetable, raised in the garden of Dr. Saml. Mathews of this town. One of the stalks measured better than two inches in circumference.

Adjournment of Congress.—Both Houses of this body adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. This is the best news we have received from it since its convention. We know there is little use in saying any thing against the time occupied by Congress in warm and protracted discussions; but we do say that the greater part of this session has been taken up in framing and delivering speeches, which have cost the nation thousands of dollars, and by which it has not been benefitted one farthing.

The members are now, we suppose, wending their way homeward, where they will receive the smiles or frowns of their constituents; the first of which few will merit if they receive them.

Awful Conflagration at Norfolk!—Yesterday morning about half past 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small building on Main-street, a few paces east of Church-street, Norfolk. Christ Church, and the elegant mansion of Mr. Herron, were among the buildings destroyed. The Herald Extra, says: "Between 40 and 50 families have been rendered houseless, and the loss cannot be much short of $80,000 The Church (including its elegant organ) was insured for $15,000 in the Mutual Assurance Office, and we understand that most of the houses of any considerable value were also insured. The fire might have been accidental, but there is too much cause to apprehend that it was the work of the lurking incendiary.

Capt. Doane, of the revenue cutter Marion, arrived at Charleston on Sunday the 25th ult in three days from Key West, states that on the 13th ult. Commodore Porter put to sea with his whole squadron.

A report prevails in this city that a duel took place in the vicinity of Washington, between Messrs. McDuffie and Metcalfe, in which it is said the former was shot. We have not been enabled to trace the rumor to any satisfactory source, and we sincerely hope, for the honor of all parties, that it may prove to be erroneous.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

The collections in N. York, in behalf of the Greeks, it is thought will exceed the sum anticipated. It is supposed they will amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. One ship will not be sufficient to carry the provisions already collected.

Methodist Conference—The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1827, closed its sittings in Petersburg, a few days since. From the Minutes we learn, that the Society numbered last year, whites 21,724—coloured 7,847. Present year, whites 22,801—coloured 8,567. The increase of members this year has been 1,795—11 persons were regularly recommended and admitted on trial to the Ministry—8 ordained Deacons, and 3 Elders. Among other resolutions the Conference passed the following:

"That every preacher in this Conference be requested to make a collection on the 4th of July next, in aid of the American Colonization Society."

The time of the next Conference was fixed on Wednesday, the 27th of February, 1828, to be held at Raleigh, N. C.

Important Rumour from Havana.—A letter received yesterday by the Letitia from Havana, dated 14th ult. from a very respectable and intelligent commercial house, concludes with the following paragraph. If the rumour is well founded, it is important both in a political and Commercial point of view:—

EXTRACT.

"We have an arrival from Cadiz in 27 days, which brings a report that France has insisted on Spain recognizing South America and Mexico—if true this place will flourish more than ever."

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS..2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was read twice and referred. The bill to amend the act regulating the Post-Office Department was, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, for the year 1827, was passed. Mr. Dickerson made an unsuccessful effort to take up the Woollens Bill. The bill making appropriations for the Military service, of the U. S. was, ordered to a third reading. The bill for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion on the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Dwight, relative to the accounts of Mr. Adams, while a minister in Europe. The discussion on this subject had not terminated, when the expiration of the hour caused a suspension of the debate. The committee on Public Lands made a report on the charges preferred against Mr. Graham, the commissioner of the General Land Office by John Wilson, which entirely acquitted Mr Graham of all the charges. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the Colonial bill was again discussed. Mr. Mallary having moved to amend the bill in the fifth line of the first section, by inserting the words "by sea," Mr. Pearce and Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, and Mr Strong advocated it. The House then took a recess till 9 o'clock.

After the recess, the discussion on the Colonial bill was resumed, when the amendment of Mr. Mallary was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. The first amendment, inserting the words "by sea," was then disagreed to, but before any other proceedings were taken, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 1—In the Senate, yesterday, the Colonial Trade bill was taken up and further discussed. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of Md. as modified, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, was carried, ayes 32, noes 10. The several appropriation bills received from the other House were passed. Many private bills were also passed. The Woollens bill came up, in course, as a special order, and on motion of Mr. Hayne to lay it on the table, there was a *tie*, ayes 20, noes 20, when the chair gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The bill to increase the pay and rations of Lieutenants, passed midshipmen, and Surgeons of the United States Navy, was, after some discussion, laid on the table. The Senate agreed to insist upon their amendment to the military appropriation bill, striking out the restriction of the allowance of double rations to officers in the actual command of posts and garrisons, which amendment had been disagreed to by the other House.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Wright resumed his observations on the Resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded them, when the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist before he had concluded. The House then resumed the consideration of the Colonial Trade bill, which was terminated by a motion of Mr. Tomlinson, to lay it on the table, in consequence of the bill on the subject being received from the Senate, which can be acted on this day and to-morrow. The bill making appropriation for certain Indian Treaties, and the Bills for the erection of light houses and improvement of harbors, were passed.

In the evening session, the Resolution offered by Mr. Everett relative to the purchase of the medals of Gen WASHINGTON, was taken up, and having met with some opposition, was, on motion of Mr. Everett, again laid on the table. The House then passed some private bills; but finding, about half past 9 o'clock, that the Senate had adjourned, the House also adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 2—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Benton* from the Select Committee to whom was referred the messages of of the President of the U. States of the 5th and 8th ult. respecting Georgia and the Creek Indians, made a report thereon, accompanied by a Resolution requesting the President to continue his exertions to procure the extinction of the Indian title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia. The appropriation bills for the naval service and Indian department, and for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, were passed. The bills for opening sundry roads in Michigan Territory, and making appropriations for the public buildings were laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy of the U States, was taken up and discussed in committee, engrossed and read a 3d time with amendments, among which is one striking out the appropriation for a Naval Academy, by a vote of 86 to 78. The bill from the Senate appointing Commissioners under the Convention with G. Britain, was passed, with an amendment, as was the bill fixing the compensation of clerks.

SATURDAY, March 3—In the Senate yesterday the Vice-President left the Chair, and Mr. *Macon* was elected President of the Senate *pro tempore*. The amendments to the Colonial Trade Bill was disagreed to. Both the Senate and House of Representatives, were in session till two o'clock this morning.

MONDAY, March 5.—On Saturday about four o'clock in the afternoon, the Nineteenth Congress terminated its labors, and adjourned *sine die*.—The only business performed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, was the passage of a few private bills, the joint rule which requires that no bills shall be sent to the President for signature on the last day of the Session, having been suspended so far as to allow all bills to be sent to him which should be passed before 1 o'clock of that day.

Selected Summary.

LAUNCH—A new sloop of war called the Natchez, was launched at Gosport Navy Yard, Virginia, on Friday last, the 9th instant.

U States Ship Warren—This fine ship mounting 24 guns, has been fitted for sea at Boston, and sailed on the 22d February, last, for Gibraltar, under the command of Lawrence Kearney, Esq. to join the squadron of Com. Rodgers in the Mediterranean.

The number of inhabitants in the City of Washington is estimated at 18,667—number of houses 2,632, about six persons to a house.

It is said that the members of Congress during the last two years, consumed about 500 pounds of sealing wax.

A Great Ox, raised on the Packer Farm in Greenland, N. H is now at Portsmouth, and is estimated to weigh 3333 lbs.

A Yorkshire widow lately walked ninety-two miles in less than twenty-four hours. She did fifteen miles in the first three hours, and in the next hour she walked six miles. She continued a steady pace during the night, and finished her performance very little distressed, in twenty-two hours and one quarter.

In Ballston, N. Y. some lumps of butter have lately been taken from a well, which they fell into 21 years ago. They were nearly as pleasant as when first made.

WHAT NEXT?—A Paris Physician has invented a method of throwing light into the interior of man, so as to better understand any disease which may exist there. He has inserted fine print, and read it a distance of 15 inches! Hudibras, if alive, might no longer say,

—— In Man there are no windows
To shew what's carried on within doors.

The Life of Napoleon, by the author of Waverley, will be published in English, French, and German, at Edinburgh, London, Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, and Vienna, on the same day.

Litigation.—A ship called the Argonaut, has been lying idle and rotting at the wharves in Portsmouth, N. H. for nearly six years, in consequence of a pending law suit between her owners and the underwriters.

Fertility of Land.—A traveller returned from Florida says, it is the most fertile country he ever found; the lands producing forty bushels of frogs to the acre, and alligators enough to fence them.

A new trick.—A respectable physician in N. Y. was stopped lately by a person who wished to pay him a dollar, which he had been good enough to lend him some time previous. The doctor did not recollect of his having lent the money, but being assured he had, and the man pressing the payment, he gave the change for a three dollar bill. Upon examination the bill proved to be counterfeit.

His Excellency Governor Burton, we learn has appointed Gen. *Thomas Love*, of Haywood, and C. D. *Donoho*, Esq. of Caswell, Commissioners for selling the remainder of our Cherokee lands under the act passed at the Session of Assembly just closed. Matthew Baird, Esq. of Burke, is appointed the Surveyor of the lands.

Ral. Register.

A few days ago a countryman meeting a sailor at the corner of Pearl street & Maiden lane, N. Y. inquired the way to Vesey street, and was directed as follows—"Keep before the wind till you get to Broadway—clap your helm hard a port—run North East two streets, and that's it."

A paper is said to be published in N. York entitled *The Correspondent*; being an open attack upon the *Bible*, the authenticity of which is denied, the Christian system blasphemed, and Deism defended! A-bo-mi-nable.

The N. Y. papers say, there is a gang of boys in the Bowery, principally butchers, that for a long time have been the dread of the neighborhood. They call themselves the "H—ll Fire Club," and bully and abuse every person they meet; several have been arrested.

A bill has passed the Maryland Legislature, to punish gaming by fine and imprisonment. On the passage of the bill, a number of *black-legs* in Annapolis immediately decamped.

DIED,

In Camden County, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN W. BROOKS.

In this county, on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKER, consort of Mr. Joseph Parker; she was a member of the Society of Friends, and has left a husband and several children to mourn their loss.

In Virginia, Maj. GABRIEL LONG, aged 76. He entered the Revolutionary Service early, and was in action at Hampton and Norfolk in 1775. He marched to the N. in Col. D. Morgan's regiment in 76. At the battle of Saratoga he lead the advance, and with his own arm commenced the contest. He fought in 18 battles—in all which his post of duty was a post of danger. He aided in the capture of Cornwallis and was complimented by Washington and Lafayette.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, March 10, 1827.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—65 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45 a 48.
Gin—Country, 40 a 42.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—45 cts.
Wheat—none.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 50 cents.
Flaxseed—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $7
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 62½.
Molasses—per gallon, 33 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $11 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past:

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	44	48	50
Monday,	40	48	46
Tuesday,	45	46	46
Wednesday,	50	55	70
Thursday,	54	64	66
Friday,	60	72	68

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

8th, Schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, 9 days from Puerto Rico, sugar to A. Fobes, jr. Left at Maraguez, P. R. schr. Rapid Ribborn, for Newburyport in 4 days; brig Flamingo, Thomas, for Wilmington, in 8 days.

" Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Bright, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Sloop La Fayette, Cummings, from Newport, R. I. potatoes, onions and cheese to the master.

9th, Schr. Rising States, Reid, fr. Charleston, in ballast.

" Sloop Maria, Nye, Ocracock.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Superb Hope, Chase, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

6th, Schr. Premium, Guage, for Charleston, corn by the same.

8th, Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Gilbert, Charleston, corn by the same.

" Schr. Mary, Stevens, Charleston, corn and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

CLEARED.

9th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, for Martinique, with staves, corn and peas by A. Fobes, jr.

To sail to-morrow.

Schr. Adeline, Morse, for Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams and J. C. Ehringhaus.

5 Dollars Reward,

Will be given, for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named Lucy, who ranaway from the subscriber in January last. The said Lucy is about 36 years of age, and of a yellowish complexion, she has lost some of her front teeth, and is very fond of talking when under the influence of liquor, which is often the case.—She formerly belonged to a Mr. Grice of Pasquotank County, and has relations near Elizabeth-City, where no doubt she may be found.

All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring or carrying away the said slave under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid on her delivery or confinement in any Jail so that I get her again.

Catharine Gardener.

Edenton, March 3.—10.

RECEIVED

By schr. Mary Frances, Stevens, from Porto Rico.

13 Hhds. 16 bls. } Prime retailing Sugar.

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

Elizabeth-City, March 10.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

POETRY.

FOR THE STAR.

Spring—To Delia.

BY BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Delia, awake—'tis dawn of day,
The sun-beams o'er yon fountains play;
O, scent the fresh and balmy air,
And wander thro' the meadows fair!
While blessings on thy head await—
Behold, each warb'ler greets its mate,
Delighted, thou wilt hear them sing,
Upon these beauteous days of Spring.

The heaven's are veil'd in azure blue,
And gently falls the pearly dew!
Verdant will be yon woodland lea,
Where wild flow'rs grow promisc'ously,
Yon cottage, too improves the scene,
And infant Nature smiles serene:
The sable martin plumes his wing,
Upon the dawn of early Spring.

Delia, awake—'tis time to rise,
Time swiftly on his pinion' flies;
Joys, unsubstantial, will not stay,
Pleasure, as transient, hastes away!
No charm should bind our souls to earth,
Discretion will not dwell with Mirth:
But no false taste can Flora bring,
She spreads the carpet of the Spring.

Tho' surly March, begins his reign,
And boreas loud is heard again,
On coral beds the sea-nymphs sleep,
Beneath the billows of the deep!
Mermaids delight to comb their hair,
Sea-birds around do shriek despair:
They fan old Ocean, poise the wing,
And hail again the Birth of Spring.

But, O, my Delia, turn your eyes
Toward these pleasant austral skies!
Here burning Sol delights to shine,
Moss roses blow near oak and pine!
'Tis sweet to hear the turtle dove,
Cooing so softly to his love:
Come, gentle zephyr, 'round me fling
The cooling breezes of the Spring.

Yes, there are pleasant bowers to view,
Raptures unsought, can ne'er prove true;
Nature will charm, when Sorrow's dart
Rankles within the Lovers heart!
But Paradise is far more fair,
Ambrosial plants do flourish there:
In all groves of the Almighty King,
Truth roves amid Eternal Spring.

Elizabeth-City. March 10, 1827.

FOR THE STAR.

Charade.

My first is of the great of the deep,
And enclosed by what men scorn to eat,
My second have passed thro' many a woe,
And often by man am compelled to evil.
My whole is useful to mankind,
Without me, man would stay behind.
I obey my master at command,
And speak at the bekon of the hand;
I am a hard master, but a true servant,
I sometimes look majestic, then like a serpent.
By the pettifogger I am often compelled to cry,
By the quack I sometimes have to die;
Above all, the farmer uses me best,
Tho' the merchant often lets me rest.

W.

A Solution is requested.

SELECTED.

The Lord's Prayer.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Father of all who dwell'st above,
Thy name be hallowed here;
As in those realms of peace and love,
Where saints that name revere.

Thy kingdom come; thy will alone,
Be done by man below;
As spirits 'round thy glorious throne,
Their pure obedience show.

Give us this day our daily bread;
Not merely outward food,
But that whereon the soul is fed,
The source of heavenly good.

Forgive our trespasses, as we
In pardoning love abide:
Since none forgiveness win from thee,
Who pardon have denied.

And lead us from temptation far;
From evil, Lord, restore;
For thine the power, the kingdom are,
The glory evermore!

From the Philadelphia Album.

Adams and Jefferson.

Light hath on their departure shone,
They have joined their compeers;
Yet he,* *the last!*—he stands alone,
In the majesty of years.
Rejoice, thou man of sacred hairs,
For thee, of wintry bloom—
Even now an unseen hand prepares
The tempest shrouding tomb! W. B

* *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*

Epigram on Voltaire, by Dr. Young.

Thou art so ugly, profligate, and thin,
Thou seemest a Milton, with his Death and Sin!

A Little Poem.

I am a very little man, and have a little wife,
A little boy, and a little girl, the blessings of my life;
In a very little cot we live, with very little state;
But little tho' my household be, my happiness is great.
I'm little older than my wife, who's little more than twenty;
And tho' but little wealth we have, content makes little plenty.
Let others envy sceptred kings, I covet not their lot:
More real pleasure I enjoy in my own little cot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECTED.

The Happy Match.

"Now, (said Harry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to housekeeping,) it is my business to bring money into the house, and yours to see that none goes foolishly out of it." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first, because he loved her, and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical and industrious; just the reasons which influence a sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action Their interests were one and indivisible; consequently each had the same motives to act well their allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished therefore to pursue it undistracted by other cases, for himself he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to look for in the bosom of his own family. Her duties being all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to them. Her husband's business doing habits; his temperate and correct life, had all the power of example; increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve this.

They had married without waiting to get rich; they neither distrusted Providence nor each other. With little besides health and a disposition to improve it; they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success, which prudent resolutions inspire in those, who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them—thus they began the world.

To attach a man to his home, it is necessary that home should have attractions. Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day—and there he found it. When perplexed and low spirited, he retired thither, and amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went wrong with him, he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle beamed upon him, and dispelled every cloud from his brow However others treated him, there all was kindness, and confidence and affection; if others deceived him, and hypocrisy with its shameless face smiled on him to delude, and injure him, there all was sincerity; that sincerity of the heart which makes amends for sufferings, and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good house keeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well directed industry, which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a profitable issue—and Mary Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and uniting zeal, he obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment, and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village; none were ever deceived who trusted to his word—he drove his business a little before hand, for he said, "things go on badly when the cart gets before the horse." I noticed once, a little incident which illustrated his character—a thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village by a youngster, who was making a great dash in business, and who wanted to loan a few hundred dollars. The wily old man was perfectly ignorant of where it could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could; he rode directly down to Hemphill's, and told him he had a few hundred dollars to loan, and wished he would take; the payments should be easy: just as would suit—Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market, I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking around these two weeks for a good opportunity of putting it out.

While Harry was prospering in his business, all went on like clock work at home; the family expenditures were carefully made; not a farthing was wasted; not a scrap lost; the furniture was all useful, rather than ornamental—the table plain, frugal, but wholesome and well spread. Little went either to the seamstress or the tailor—no extravagance in dress—no costly company keeping—no useless waste of time in ceaseless visiting, and yet the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill and loved her—she was kind without ostentation, or sacrifice; sociable without dissipation, and while a few people lived more comfortable, none lived more economical.

The results of such a management can never disappoint the expectations to which it looks. Even the angry frown of misfortune is almost put at defiance; a vantage ground is soon gained, which the storm seldom reaches, and the full reward comes in its proper time to crown the meed of lives thus spent.

The music of Harry's tools was in full play on the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise, and as the coach bore me rapidly past the cool and quiet residence of the villager, I saw the door was open, and the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and white apron, blooming in health and loviness, was busy amid her household affairs; and a stranger who chanced to be my fellow passenger to the city, observed it, and said, "there is a thriving family—my word for it; and he spoke well. There are certain signs always perceptible about those who are working things right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste. Richly cultivated fields stretched themselves out on every side, as far as the eye could reach; flocks and herds were scattered in every direction. It was a splendid scene, the sun was just sitting behind the western hills, and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with their noisy mirth. "There, (said an old friend,) lives Harry Hemphill; that is his farm, those are his cattle—here is his school house, and these his own, and some orphan children of his adoption, which he educates at his own expense. Having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity, and he and Mary mutually give each other credit of doing all this." My heart expanded then—it expands still, when I think of them—and I pen this simple history in the hope, that as it is entirely imitable, some who read it will attempt to imitate it.

From the Tarborough Free Press.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

Doctor Johnson says, that *pun*-makers rank with pick-pockets; but, as it is probable that the members of our Assembly will return home pennyless, I cannot believe that his assertion will be sustained. However destitute they may be of money, many of their name are distinguished for application and sound, and may be humorously and innocently *pun'd* by their constituents. Our Legislature does not present as great a variety of names, as the Virginia Assembly, that are "signs of things;" consequently I must close in with the assertion, that "there is hardly a legislative body in America, which presents a greater variety of names, than that of the Ancient Dominion" To begin then—our Legislature is defended, by a strong *Pickett*, with a *Locke* which secures it from intrigue and corruption—two Bells whose united sounds may be heard in *Holland*—two Kings who manifest great contempt for the legitimates of the Holy Alliance, but at the same time exhibit much political attachment to *Adams*. There are four *Hills* in the Legislature, from the top of either you may discover the secret machinations of the enemies of *Jackson*—there are two *Sharps*, who make very *Poor* representatives at *Best*—also, one *Cooper*, who is thought to be no *Wyche*, and stands in need of *Morehead*. Our Legislature carry on domestic manufactures to a considerable extent, for they have two excellent *Smiths*, to shoe and cobble for citizen *Burke*—they have but one *Baker*, and he is a *Blount* man and wears a long *Beard*—there is a *Swain* whose *Flowers* of *Love* rival those of *Burns*—they have a *Webb*, that looks *Strange*, for it is *White* and not *Gray*, and often looks *Green*—also, a *Bullock*, whose *Boddie* when *Dunn*, will feast the enemies of the present administration—they have but one member to foot it home, he must be a great *Walker*—they are also blessed with a *Potter*, a *Hunter*, and a *Martin*, who is sometimes their *Foreman*—they have but one *Ship*, and she sprung a *Leake* on her passage from *York*—they have the light of a *Mhoon*, to guide them in legislation—also, a *Boon* to bestow on the heirs of *Montgomery*—they have *Newland* to stay the emigration of our citizens to the westward; and but one *Shepherd*, and he is pronounced to be *Ball*—one *Joyner*, one *Fisher*, and two *Moore*.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Education—The Springfield, Massachusetts Journal, referring to that part of Gov. Lincoln's message, recommending the establishment of a seminary for the systematic education of school masters, and school mistresses, says:

"We do not speak unadvisedly—we appeal to every educated and intelligent school committee in the State, to prove, that the great body of men who offer themselves as school teachers, are not qualified for that important post; and to prove farther, that such men (unfit as we know them to be,) are placed in our schools, because *there are not fit men to be had!* A man who is now keeping a large school, within six miles of our office, and who has kept 3 seasons before, at $27 per month, lately gave the following answers to the following questions:

Q How many *New-England* States are there? A. Twenty-three.

Q. Which is the largest State in the Union? A. Philadelphia is the largest, but New-York does the most business.

Q. What part of speech is the word best—e. g. he is the *best* man in town?

A. A regular neuter verb—indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with *he*—a verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person! Q. What is seven times nine. A. Eighty-one. Q Spell benefit. A. Bennifit. Q. Spell beneficial. A. Beneficail. Q Spell Wednesday. A. Wendsday. Q. Spell Tuesday. A. Teusday.

Oil of Vitriol—The manufacture of sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol, is carried on extensively in the city of New-York. There is one hall used for this purpose that is 150 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 25 feet high, lined throughout, and made air tight, with lead. "In manufacturing the acid, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser,) the floor is covered to a certain depth with water, the brimstone and nitre are trundled in upon iron carriages, and set fire to, when the doors are closed, and the vapor being condensed by the water, is drawn off in the acid state. In this room, 2000 pounds of acid will be manufactured in a day. The quality is superior to the European."

Cold, Coughs, and Hoarseness.—Quarter of a pound of linseed' two ounces of quick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of raisins, or Turkey figs: put these into two quarts of cold soft water: simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced nearly half; then add a quarter of a pound brown sugar, candy (pounded,) one table spoonful of old rum, and two table spoonfuls of lemon juice; drink a teacup full going to bed, and take a little whenever the cough is troublesome. This recipe generally cures the worst of coughs (if taken in time) in two or three days—a week is almost infallible

Dr. Maline.

The American Lyceum has given an account of a forest discovered not long since near Morlaix, in Brittany, in France, by Count La Fruglave. A like discovery has also taken place in digging a canal near Carlisle in England, where a very extensive forest of oak trees was found under ground. The trees are all inclining towards the north, and covered with four feet depth of earth, and above a Roman wall is discernable. The wood of these trees appears in a very good state of preservation, and differs but little from our common oak wood. It is presumed the forest must have been a very long time under ground, before the Romans erected the wall that stands upon it.

A celebrated epicure, who had hired a new cook, made a very singular demand on a very respectable fire office in which he was insured. The cook, by carelessness, or want of skill in his profession, entirely spoiled a dinner he was ordered to prepare for a large party.—The modern Heliogabalus made application for *thirty pounds*, the value of *goods damaged by fire on his premises!*

Lord and Lady E—were enjoying one of their ordinary very pleasant *tete a tete* discussions the other day about settlements, &c. 'When I die,' said her ladyship, at last quite provoked with the obstacles he threw in the way of her various requests, 'you should marry the *Devil's daughter.*' 'Impossible,' said his lordship bowing,' by the laws of England no man can marry *two sisters.*'

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN—A real gentleman is God's servant, the world's master and his own man. Virtue is his employment, study his recreation, contentedness his rest, and happiness his reward. God is his father, the church his mother, the saints his brethren, all that need him are his friends—Heaven is his inheritance, religion his mistress, loyalty and justice his two ladies of honor. Devotion is his chaplain, charity his chamberlain, sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper, Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety the mistress of his house, and discretion his servant to let out and in, as is most fit. Thus is his whole family made up of virtues, and he is the master of his family. He is necessitated to pass this world in his way to heaven, but he walks by faith as far as he can, and all his employment by the way, is to make himself and others happy. To describe him in two words, he is a MAN and a CHRISTIAN.

X.

SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF JESUS CHRIST.

[*By the Celebrated Rousseau.*]

"I confess, that the majesty of the Scriptures astonishes me; that the sanctity of the Gospel speaks to my heart. View the books of the Philosophers with all their pomp; what a littleness have they when compared with this! Is it possible that a book at once so sublime, should be the work of men? Is it possible that he whose history it records, should be himself a mere man? Is this the style of an enthusiast, or of an ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his manners? what affecting grace in his instructions! what elevation in his maxims! what profound wisdom in his discourses! what presence of mind, what delicacy and what justness in his replies! what empire over his passions!—Where is the man, where is the philosopher who knows how to act, to suffer and to die without weakness and ostentation! When Plato paints his imaginary just man, covered with all the ignominy of guilt, and deserving all the honors of virtue, he paints Jesus Christ in every stroke of his pencil; the resemblance is so strong that all the fathers have perceived it, and that it is not possible to mistake it. What prejudices, what blindness, must they have, who dare to draw a comparison between the son of Sophroniscus and the Son of Mary! What distance is there between the one and the other! As Socrates died without pain and without disgrace, he found no difficulty in supporting his character to the end; and if this easy death had not shed a lustre on his life, we might have doubted whether Socrates, with all his genius, was any thing but a sophist. They say he invented morality. Others before him, had practised it; he only said what they had done, he only read lessons on their examples. Aristides had been just, before Socrates explained the nature of justice; Leonidas had died for his country, before Socrates made it the duty of men to love their country. Sparta had been temperate before Socrates praised temperance. Greece had abounded in virtuous men, before he defined virtue. But where could Jesus have taken among his countrymen that elevated and pure morality, of which he alone furnished the precept and example?

"The most lofty wisdom was heard from the bosom of the most furious fanaticism: and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues honored the vilest of all people. The death of Socrates, serenely philosophising with his friends, is the most gentle that one can desire, that of Jesus expiring in torments, injured, derided, reviled by a whole people, is the most horrible that one can fear. When Socrates takes the poisoned cup he blesses him who presents it, and who at the same time weeps; Jesus in the midst of a horrid punishment prays for his enraged executioners. Yes: if the life and death of Socrates are those of a philosopher, the life and death of Jesus Christ are those of a God. Shall we say that the history of the Gospel is invented at pleasure? My friend it is not thus that men invent; and the actions of Socrates, concerning which no one doubts, are less attested than those of Jesus Christ. After all, this is shifting the difficulty instead of solving it: for it would be more inconceivable that a number of men should forge this book in concert, than that one should furnish the subject of it. Jewish authors would never have devised such a morality; and the Gospel has characters of truth so great, so striking, so perfectly inimitable, that its inventor would be still more astonishing than its hero."

MAXIM—True Friendship is an invaluable treasure, and without it no person can be truly happy.